

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the mandibular ramus omitted. In the present paper these omissions are mostly supplied, but a number of important problems remain to be definitely settled. See Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1892, Vol. xvii, p. 17, where one of these is stated. I pointed out in 1866, when the genus Lælaps was described, and later, in 1869 (Vol. xiv. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.), that it differs from Megalosaurus in the much more acute and compressed claws. I add that the present species differs from the M. nasecornis of Marsh in the much larger and more anteriorly placed orbits, and in the much smaller prerobital foramen.

Figures of these remains will be given in the final publication by the Geological Survey of Canada.

Addition to the Note on the Taxonomy of the Genus Emys C. Duméril.

By G. Baur.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 6, 1892.)

In a discussion about the type of Emys with Dr. L. Hejneyer, this gentleman called my attention to the fact that, according to the Code of Nomenclature adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, the type species could not be T. picta, because this species is not named by Brogniart. According to his view not only the name Emydes ought to be used. as originally introduced by Brogniart in 1805 (Emys Dum., 1806), but also one of the species enumerated by Brogniart taken as the type. Brogniart mentions the following species with his genus Emydes: E. ferox. E. rostrata, E. matamata, E. lutara, E. pensilvanica, E. clausa. In 1806 Duméril referred the E. matamata to a new genus Chelus: in 1809 Geoffrey E. ferox and E. rostrata to Trionyx, E. pensilvanica belonging to kinosternon Spix; either E. lutaria or clausa has to be considered as type of Emydes. E. lutaria = T. orbicularis L. being the common Emysæan form, ought to be taken as type of Emydes, and E. clausa = T. carolina L. ought to be considered as type of Terrapene Merrem., of which Cistuda Fleming is a synonym.

According to this we would have the following:

Emydes Brogniart, 1805, Type, T. orbicularis L. Terrapene Merrem, 1820, Type, T. carolina L. Chrysemys Gray, 1844,

Type, T. picta (Herrm. MSS.) Schn